THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. X. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1860. NO. 8.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

CLUBBING:

Six Copies for - - -	**$10**
Ten " - - -	**$15**
Twenty " - - -	**$25**

All payments invariably in advance.

Any person procuring FIVE new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:

For three months, - -	$3 50
For six months, - -	$5 50
For twelve months, - -	$8 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceed ing five lines in length, Five Dollars a year,—longer ones in proportion.

GUANO, Plaster Poudrette, &c.

WE keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

WE act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of EMERY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers.
Threshing Machines, with Cleaner complete,
Ploughs, Cultivators, Feed-Cutters,
Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows,
Field Drills, and Sowing Machines,
Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.

E. A. VOGLER & CO.

Salem, N. C. May 18. 5–3m

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has on the 9th of the present month, in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy. A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprise. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be afforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.

Beginners in the English course, per session of five months, - - -	$6 00
Those farther advanced will be charged	10 00
Board per month, - - -	6 00—8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired.

Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pfohl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorff, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnson, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.

Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39–1y

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land of about 260 acres, 2 miles East of Salem, extending from Middle Fork of Muddy creek to the Plank Road in the village of Waughtown. About 80 acres are under cultivation, consisting of fresh upland and very productive meadow and bottom. The balance is strong, heavily timbered upland and bottom.

The improvements in the Village are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,

a convenient two story framed STORE HOUSE, with a good DWELLING attached, and all the necessary out-buildings, Smoke-houses, Barn, Granary, &c., making altogether the most valuable and convenient property of its kind within 10 miles of Salem.

Apply to the subscriber.—Terms accomodating.

DAVID BLUM.

April 6, 1860.—tf.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Term, 1860.

Wm. A. [illegible] Pylades Smallwood.
Ephraim Bo[illegible] same.

Attachment levied on Defendant's Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Pylades Smallwood, the defendant in the above cases, hath removed or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication for six successive weeks be made in the "People's Press," a newspaper printed in Salem, for said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter sessions, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, on the second Monday in June next, then and there to replevy and plead to said suits, otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the land levied on, be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of March, 1860.

JNO. HILL, C. C. C.

Em'l Reich's Shoes, AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES**, of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store**, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.

March 16, 9860. 48–tf.

SODA WATER

AT THE DRUG [illegible]

From the National Intelligencer.

A CANDID APPEAL.

Reverting to the precedents set in the earlier days of the Republic, when a Washington and Adams, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe were supposed to present in their well known characters and long-proved ability a sufficient guarantee of their high qualifications for the distinctions proposed to be conferred on them by a grateful and admiring people, the Baltimore Convention has, with a remarkable unanimity, made choice of two distinguished citizens who may be truly said to command the universal respect of their countrymen, alike for the purity of their private lives and for the eminence they have already won by the faithful discharge of civil trusts, in the high public stations which they have previously filled, with no less credit to themselves than usefulness to the country.

In the case of such men the Convention judged, and we think wisely judged, that those modern contrivances known as "platforms" might be safely dispensed with, as at best a superfluous appendage, and as sufficiently shown by the recent experience of the country to be futile in point of efficacy, as they are certainly seen to be evanescent in point of duration, and utterly powerless to secure consistency of political purpose or any identity of political opinion among their nominal upholders. Instead of answering these useful ends, they have too often proved nothing better than a delusion and a snare, entailing in the end confusion and overthrow on their ingenious constructors, while in the mean time the practical legislation and administration of the Government must, none the less, be conducted according to the exigencies of the current hour, and often in such complete disregard of the published programme that the adherents of a political creed are found disputing every four years upon variant propositions to amend their confession of faith according to the drift of events or the mutations of individual opinion.

But, as all political action or organization must be, from the necessity of things an embodiment of some distinctive theory or sentiment, in order to justify the indipendent policy which it proposes to pursue, we hope it will not be deemed obtrusive if we undertake to define, in a few words, the attitude of the Constitutional Union party, as we understand its mission and purposes, and in the light of which understanding we propose to give to its nominees, if they shall accept the positions assigned them, our full, cordial and earnest support.

[illegible] and still do, to the great cardinal principles of the Whig party, we find nothing in the proclamations made by the "Constitutional Union" Convention to which as Whigs, we cannot yield our hearty and entire concurrence. The whole body of whig doctrine was not, it is true, formally announced by its members, nor, in consideration of the paramount objects proposed by the Convention, was any such announcement either necessary or proper. At a time when Democratic Presidents endorse the policy advocated by the Whigs as to the mode in which, and the objects for which duties should be levied on importations, it surely would have been superfluous for the Baltimore Convention to reclaim the exclusive patronage of a *protective tariff*. At a time, too, when the "Southern State Rights Constitutional Domocracy" find it not only highly proper but expedient to endorse the most gigantic scheme of *internal improvement* ever proposed in the country, it is manifest that any declarations in defence of the old line Whig policy under this head were completely forestalled, and, we may add, in a way satisfactory to us, if at the same time the disciples of "strict construction" can reconcile it with their consciences. We have no disposition to complain of either the Northern or Southern Democracy because they have seen fit to adopt in their practice or theory any of those administrative measures to which the Whig party was pledged in the day of its power. On the contrary, we have only to regret that their appropriation of our principles has not been more complete, and that, by subsequently raising issues that have proved prejudicial to the harmony of the country, they have superinduced a desperate state of public affairs, which they are powerless to remedy, because apparently impotent to heal their own dissentions. A party which is not competent to govern itself must surely stand confessed incompetent to govern the country; and in thus, adverting to the disasters which have overtaken the Democracy, we have no disposition to impeach the patriotism of its different constituents, or to exult in the misfortunes which, though long impending, have only recently fallen with such crushing force upon an organization hitherto deemed too compact to be broken by divisions from within or by assaults from without. Its disunited fragments may possibly again be brought together, but the "line of cleavage," will none the less indelibly remain to mar the symmetry of its proportions and impede the harmony of its action.

And while the Democracy have thus been frittering away their strength in the pursuit of objects confessed to be "purely speculative," the Republicans, as it seems to us, have assumed a position of needless antagonism upon the only question which [illegible] the ostensible motive and ground [illegible]ical activity. Though we are [illegible]arty responsible [illegible] some who are numbered among its adherents, and while its avowed purposes have doubtless been made the subject of much exaggeration and misrepresentation on the part of political opponents, (as is always the case in heated discussions between contending organizations,) it still remains an undisputed fact that the ends proposed in the original establishment of the party have been already attained in a degree sufficient to obviate the necessity of any further agitation on the subject of slavery in the Territoties.—Those ends, as stated by recognized expounders of the Republican creed, prosose nothing more than the exclusion of slavery from all territory north of the line 36° 30′, as fixed by the compromise of 1820. To this effect Mr. Collamer held the following language in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 8th of March last:

[The extract asserts that the Republicans "propose to do nothing more and nothing less than restore the Missouri Compromise," which, he says would give to the slave States more square miles of Territory that is capable of settlement than to the North, in proportion to population. The Intelligencer then quotes from a speech of Mr. Nicholson, Democratic Senator from Tenn., on Jan. 30th last, to show that the present contest is but a mere abstraction.]

There is no other Territory [said Mr N.] *into which it is probale, if indeed possible, that slavery can be carried and maintained. Southern Slaveholders know too well the laws which regulate the value of slave labor to be guilty of the folly of carrying it into any of our present Territories.*—The acquisition of additional territory of any kind, and especially of a character to invite slave labor, is too remote a contingency to be counted within the range of possibility. What, then, is there that is practical in your organization? In the great contest about Kansas we had the empty triumph of a change of law by the court in our favor; but *you* had the substantial triumph of a verdict by the jury in your favor. We have [illegible] consolation of having the law on our [illegible] you have that of having the jury [illegible] our side. What more do you want? [illegible] practiced conflict, putting to hazard the Confederacy, you may possibly succeed in getting the court as well as the jury on your side. *But the expansion af slavery would be no more effectually prevented then than now.*"

We cite these statements of the honorable Senator as much for the political wisdom they inculcate as for the historical facts they embody. If pointed in their [illegible]ty, they are equally full of instruction to the Democracy. The pith and substance of their address to both parties may be summed up in the pregnant and incontestible truth that the point in controversy between the two organizations, having ceased to exist in substance, has degenerated on each hand into the dogmatic definition and defence of political abstractions which, barren of benificent results in the practical administration of the country, are fruitful only in domestic dissensions and sectional rivalries.

So long as aught of substantial moment remained at stake between the competing sections it was perhaps to be expected that the parties commonly regarded as the exponents of the rights and interests respectively claimed by each should present an unbroken front the one to the other.—The very disintegration, however, that has now overtaken them, and by which they are both to some extent affected, as well in ascertaining the range and limits of their principles as in selecting the leaders under whom they may hope most successfully to marshal their forces, suggests to the philosophical observer that the demarcations fixed by visible and tangible lines of separation are rapidly becoming merged in the shadowy and indefinite configurations of thought that result from the absence of positive substantial aims to give them life and embodiment.

At the present time the first and highest need of the country is domestic peace. A truce is called by belligerent parties, if only long enough that both may clearly ascertain for what they are contending with a zeal which to some of their countrymen seems so greatly disproportionate to the objects severally proposed. And the circumstances under which this appeal is made by the friends of "the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws," seem propitious to the accomplishment of their patriotic purpose. Party ties are visibly weakened on all sides, either by fierce dissentions from within, or by the absence of compelling motives from without sufficiently cogent to give them compactness of organization and definiteness of aim. Patriotic citizens of all classes and political affinities are no longer called to cast their votes under the influence of a sectional feeling wounded in its sensibilities by indiscriminate reproaches or by hostile aggressions. With several parties in the field, and with independence of opinion generally reigning among the members of each; with partisan rage materially modified in its capacity for attack by internal disagreements in the bosom of former confederates, it is obvious that the reserved strength of the large and influential body who have hitherto been unable and unwilling to share in the heats of our recent political contests, may now approach the masses of their countrymen in the confident hope that they will suspend the fratricidal strife, which, having already endured too long for the peace and prosperity of the country, has begun to prove a source of confusion and defeat at last to the forces previously banded by it in columns closed and eager for the unnatural contest.

It is in the midst of this relaxation of political bonds that the Constitutional Union Party offers its nominees to the acceptance of all who are wearied by the agitations of the last few years. And who is not wearied by them? Who would not gladly promote a return to the things which make for peace? Is it not time to seal up the bitter fountains which, instead of healing streams, cast up only mire and dirt the more they are stirred?

In furtherance of these high and holy aims, as constituting the paramount need of the times, the Baltimore Conventi on, as the interpret its action, has placed in nomination the distinguished statesmen who have been selected by that body as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people. So construing its purpose, we cannot do great violence to what we deem the dictates of patriotic duty if we failed to commend that purpose to the approbation of our countrymen, especially when the movement is inaugurated under the auspices of two among the most illustrious of our living statesmen, and in whose elevation to high official responsibilities the whole people must confess to a feeling of legitimate pride, as well as of satistaction at the thought that the public welfare would be safe in their hands.

[om the Salisbury Watchman.]

AD VALOREM---No. 1.

"THE IMMORTAL ELEVENTH."

The Democratic Convention, which assembled in Raleigh on the 8th of March, ult., passed the following resolution No. 11, which is likely to become famous for its many strange qualities:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of the Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction, *at this time*, by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment, affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be *premature*, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time *we deem it the duty of the Legislature* when passing acts for the raising of revenue, *so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable*, within the limits of the Constitution, *upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.*"

Democrats, think it "premature, impolitic dangerous and unjust" *"at this time"* for the Whigs to advocate equal taxation. We will tell why it is. Moses A. Bledsoe, a Democratic Senator from Wake County, introduced a bill, in the last Legislature, to alter the Constitution, and made a speech for *Ad Valorem*. W. W. Holden, the Editor of the Standard, the Democratic organ, and State Printer for Democracy, was present, heard Mr. Bledsoe's speech and spoke of equal taxation in the Standard of Jan. 27th 1859; as follows: "*There can be no doubt of the practicability and justice of the* AD VALOREM *system*"****we do not propose now to discuss the question, our only purpose being at present to re-assert our support of the doctrine.* *** *Of final triumph we have no doubt.*"

Frank I. Wilson, who formerly edited the Democratic paper in Salisbury, and was recently co-Editor of the Standard with W. W. Holden, is in favor of *ad valorem*. He and others got up the Watchmen's Association in Raleigh, and issued an address to the people of the State, urging an entire change in the present system of taxation. Mr. Reeves of Surry —the famous expunger—is or was for ad valorem, and the Democracy of Surry passed a resolution in favor of it. So did the Democracy of Cabarrus. It is known that 6 of the 16 Democrats, who composed the business committee at the recent convention in Raleigh, were in favor of the system. McLean of Guilford, and Williams of Caswell—the latter is the gentleman who ran for Congress against Gilmer, voted for this system in Convention.

Now, if this is all so, why did the Democrats not adopt this system? The Whigs put it before them—that is all. W. W. Holden has for a long time been setting his stakes to be Governor, and he expects the nomination after Gov. Ellis' term expires. He has also been setting his stakes to ride to the chair upon *ad valorem*, and when the Whigs got in before him *on equal taxation*, the Democrats think it "premature, dangerous and unjust" *'at this time.'*

And the reason why at this time they do not like to take up the subject is, that it happens to be the recurrence of a periodical excitement on the negro question.—This excitement has become chronic with the Democracy, and has its exacerbation once in *two years*, immediately preceding a Presidential election; when it throws the party into the strangest and most hideous kind of convulsions ever known to jerk mortal men. During the continuance of these fits, a Democrat would jerk most convulsively, agitate his legs and arms to the very horora of dislocation; his face will become fiercely red, he will froth and foam at the mouth, and gnash with his teeth, at such a rate as to bite his own tongue. And one can see at a glance—the party, expecting, as it does, a return of its fits this coming summer and fall—would be very likely to regard it as "dangerous" to be engaged in any other business than that of exciting the sympathy of its Southern friends by its approaching frothings, foaming and kickings.

But they have ventured to undertake all the *ad aalorem* they could *at this time*. How much is that? To tax "the various classes and interests of property in all sections of the State" "as equally as practicable, *within the limits of the Constitution.*" What are the limits of the Constitution? It permits of the Legislature to tax every thing at its will, *except negroes*. The plain meaning then of the above resolution is this—to tax every class and interest of property everywhere in the State *equally*, that is, upon the *ad valorem* principle, except negroes. They are pledged then to tax your wheat, corn, hay, eggs, chickens, ducks, horses, cows, tin-cups—everything the poor man has, and let one half of the rich mans negro property go free, and the other half they will tax as they do a white man, i. e., by the poll.

There is no escaping from this conclusion. They may deny it as they will, but it is so. They have began to deny it already. Gov. ernor Ellis made a speech to the Convention, which re-nominated him, the other day and like the thief, who cries "fire, fire," to divert attention from his roguery, he proclaims it that the Whigs intend to tax the plough horse, the family bible and the threshing machine.—He does this, too, right in the face of the resolution passed by the Whigs, in which they say that in altering the Constitution, power may be given "to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Gov. Ellis is bound by the resolution of this party, if he acts in good faith, to do what he charges the Whigs of intending to do.—His own words will, therefore, apply to himself. Little did he know that he was cutting his own throat, when he used them—listen to him:

"He says now, that the land of the hard working man, upon which he makes a subsistence for his family—the growing citizens of the State—should be taxed just as high as the gold and silver plate, that decorates the abode of the luxurious, that the plough horse that tills the crop of the man who eats his bread 'in the sweat of his face,' shall be taxed as much as the racer of the man of pleasure; that the pleasure carriage and the road wagon; the billiard table and the threshing machine; the back of gambler's cards and the family bible; the spirits that make drunk the inebriate and the medicine administered to the sick; shall be taxed alike under one *equal*, horizontal and unbending rule of *ad valorem*."

Just so—the Democratic resolution—the immortal Eleventh binds Gov. Ellis to do.—Do not family bibles, threshing machines, road wagons, spirits, &c., constitute "various interests and classes of property," which the Democrats stand pledged to tax *"equally?"*

The resolution, on this subject, passed at the Whig Convention is as follows, viz:

"*Resolved*, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable, for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Now, corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, cider, apples, liquor, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, &c., are "native products of our State," and the Whigs do not propose to tax these—for the resolution says that the convention may discriminate in *favor* of the State." Again tin cups, threshing machines, "the spirits that make drunk," the plough, the loom, the anvil, the flower barrel, the wash tub, the poor widow's spinning wheel, yes, the very crutch on which she limps to Church, this—all these are the products of "the industrial pursuits of the citizens" of the State, and the Whigs do not propose to tax them. But how is it with the Democrats? They do propose to tax all these things. Is not corn a class of property? Is not the cider you make, your own property?—Is not a tin cup property? Do not the items enumerated, constitute, "various interests and classes of property," and does not the Democratic resolution say, in substance, yes, in words, that it is "the duty of the Legislature" to tax these classes and interests of property "as equally" (that is upon the ad valorem principle,) "as practicable within the limits of the Constitution."

Let it be known, keep it before the people, that the Democrats, with Gov. Ellis at their head, are pledged to tax the native products of the State, and their industrial pursuits of its citizens, while the Whigs are not so pledged.

That the Democrats are pledged to tax—on the equal or ad valorem principle—every class and interest of property in the State except negroes. However strange it may appear to the friends of Gov. Ellis, yet it is a logical truth, arrived at by the fairest rules of construction that, if he is true to the resolution above cited, the *immortal eleventh*, he is bound to recommend to the next Legislature—should he be elected Governor—and should the Democrats have a majority in the same, they are bound to carry his recommendation into effect —that "our equal, horizontal and unbending rule of ad valorem" taxation be applied to the "plough, horse and threshing machine, the family Bible, and the medicine administered to the sick"—to the potatoes of the poor, and the cotton of the rich—the chickens and the race horse—the wash tub and the turpentine barrel—the land and the pack of gambler's cards—every interest and class of property—except negroes, because the Constitution *limits* taxation on negroes, and nothing else.

MORE ANON.

From the North Carolina Argus.

V. C. Barringer's Address at Concord.

On the 17th inst., according to previous notice, Victor C. Barringer, Esq., addressed his fellow-citizens of Cabarrus, at Concord.—The court room was crowded; and the audience gave an attentive hearing to the very able and eloquent address of the earnest, clear headed and patriotic-hearted speaker. If any one came there with doubts as to the justness, propriety, and equity of equal taxation, he could not have left, after hearing Mr. Barringer's conclusive address, without having every doubt entirely dispelled. The able speaker showed himself a perfect master of the subject. He traced it historically, and showed conclusively that our fathers, in 1777, adopted the ad valorem, or equal taxation, principle in raising revenue, and that they applied it to the four leading subjects of taxation at that time, viz: land, negroes, cattle and stock in trade, and that the tax was one shilling to the one hundred pounds worth, which was increased, as the emergencies of the case required, to two, three, four, five and six shillings, in our struggle for independence; and that the white roll began at one shilling and increased in the same proportion. He went on to show that it was equal, just, and right; that the land was paying more than double its just proportion of the public taxes; that money at interest, stock in trade, and various other articles were unduly taxed, whilst negroes (even those who paid tax at all) were paying less than their just proportion according to value, and the untaxed part, constituting nearly half of the value of the negro property of the State, paid nothing at all to the treasury; that it was a species of property requiring fully as much if not more protection than any other —was much more productive, and could be much more speedily turned into cash.

He showed that if the whole property was taxable according to value, no one could reasonably complain, for all would then be equal, and that ten cents on the 100 dollars would be amply sufficient to raise enough to support the Government; that equal taxation—ad valorem, or according to the value—would reduce the taxes on land from twenty cents on the $100 worth to ten cents and that the taxes on negroes would be on some of them raised, and on others diminished, as they were more or less valuable; that a negro worth $500 would pay 50 cents, that one worth $800 would pay 80 cents, the same as the present poll tax, one worth $1000 would pay $1, and so on in proportion to value; that it would not be necessary to tax the small and inconsiderable subjects complained of by demagogues to mislead the people and excite their prejudices—such as pigs and poultry, tin cups and pewter spoons, Bibles and such inconsiderable articles, and that the principle of equal taxation would only apply to articles of substantial value—That the Convention would at all events only settle principles for common and general action, and that it would be the duty of the Legislature in framing [illegible]ples, and that in doing so, they never would descend to those small trifles. That the white poll tax and various other species of taxable subjects would still remain specific—such as pedlars' licenses, circuses and that such like things which were transient, and to be valued.

He compared the two platforms of the parties, and showed the superiority of the Whig over the Democratic. That whilst the Whig platform insisted upon taxing all property worth taxing, according to value, discriminating only in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her own citizens, the Democratic platform went for equal taxation on everything but slaves, and wished the constitutional restriction to remain, thus making slaveholders a privileged class—"enjoying privileges and immunities" beyond any other class of the citizens—in opposition to our bill of rights; that whilst our bill of rights declares that "no hereditary emoluments, privileges, and honors ought to be granted or conferred" and whilst it terms "perpetuities and monopolies" as "contrary to the genius of a free State," it is also declared that [illegible] set of men [illegible] entitled [illegible] emoluments or [illegible] the community, but in consideration of public services;" and that by allowing the holders of slaves exemption from taxation for all under 12 and over 50, they are enjoying separate and exclusive privileges as a class beyond the non-slaveholding class; that the non-slaveholding class constituted nineteen-twentieths of the population of the State, and these privileges given to slaveholders would array the non-slaveholders who were doubly taxed, against the institution. That as a slaveholder, he scorned the unjust boon and only asked for and would forever demand, the right and privilege of paying equally with all his brethren, taxes to support the Government which protected his property according to the value of the property, whether it should be in land, negroes, money or [illegible] of any kind. That then all would [illegible] equal interest in supporting all our [illegible] alike, and would fight more [illegible] our constitutional rights.

But I have got time to notice at large his admirable address. He spoke about three hours, and at times was truly eloquent, and throughout the whole speech was clear, conclusive and animated. He is a graceful speaker and a gallant and glorious champion of the rights of the free and independent citizens of the old North State, and I hope he will be heard frequently during the canvass both on State policy and Federal politics.

EQUAL TAXATION.

☞ When the celebrated beau Nash was ill, Dr. Cheyne wrote a prescription for him. The next day the doctor coming to see his patient, enquired if he had followed his prescription. "No faith, doctor," and, "if I had, I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of the window."

☞ A young lady reprimanded her shoemaker for not following her directions respecting a pair of shoes she had ordered, and among others insisted that they were not fellows.—Crispin replied that he purposely made them so, in order to oblige her, well knowing the modesty of her disposition, and that she was not fond of fellows.

☞ The following occurred in a school near London:—

Teacher—"What part of speech is the word egg?"

Boy [hesitating]—"Noun, sir."

Teacher—"What is its gender?"

Boy [perplexed]—"Can't say, sir."

Teacher—"Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter?"

Boy [looking sharp]—"Can't say, sir, till its hatched."

The Japanese Embassy.

On Sunday afternoon, about thirty of the Japanese walked around the western section of the city of Washington, visiting the Jackson and Washington statues. They were, it is said, delighted with what they saw. The States of last evening says :

Last night they were taken into the concert room of Willard's, and the organ which still remains there was made to give out its thunder tones. They do not however seem to be very fond of music, although they listened with interest to the tones of the organ. They went thro' several of their religious forms and ceremonies, which were truly imposing.

The orthodox religion of Japan is Sintoo—all worship the Sun. Their belief is that the world was regenerated through the instrumentality and appearance on earth of a female, and after having performed this great and good work, for which by God she was ordained, she ascended to heaven and became embodied in the sun. Their national flag is emblematical of their religion, displaying, as it does, the sun in all its purity upon the white field. There are other sects, and among them the most numerous would appear to be the followers of Buddha.

We notice that it is proposed to give the embassy an imposing reception on their visit to Philadelphia. Both the military and fireman will probably parade on the occasion. The embassy will proceed as far as Wilmington by railroad, and then by steamboat up the Delaware to the Philadelphia navy yard.

EIGHT INCH WELLS.

We alluded in our last to the wells which Mr. Chas. F. Harris is constructing in this place, for several of our citizens. He has completed two, and is now at work on the third.

These wells are made pretty much in the same way that Artesian wells are constructed—bored out with an auger made for the purpose,—and curbed or walled with pine wood tubes. Those made here, are about 8 inches in diameter, though Mr. Harris can make them of any desired size. The 8 inch well has been found to answer every requirement of a family. Indeed, one is said to be quite sufficient to supply the ordinary wants of from three to six families. This is dependent, of course, on the fountain which supplies it, which should be strong enough to replenish the well as the water is drawn out.

The advantages claimed for these wells are, cheapness of first cost, neatness, economy of space, security against accidents, cleanliness, and cheapness of repairs and attention to keep them in order. We think they are entitled to all these. There may be objection to the wooden walls at first, but Mr. Harris assures us that they answer well, and excepting the top section, never rot.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Death of Hon. Wm C. Preston.

It is our mournful duty to announce the death, yesterday, of the Hon. William Campbell Preston, at the residence of his brother, John S. Preston, Esq., in this city. In his sixty-sixth year, a severe and suffering illness from disease of the heart has taken him from amongst us, but he bore his trials with a cheerful submission to the will of the Almighty, and full of the rich hope of the eternal inheritance which is promised to the faithful Christian. He was the eldest son of Gen. Francis Preston, of Virginia, and born in Philadelphia, on the 27th December, 1794—his father being a member of the U. S. Congress then sitting in that city. His mother was the only child of Gen. Wm. Campbell, who commanded the American [illegible] mother was a sister of Patrick Henry. We can only at present say, that Mr. Preston has been identified from early youth with our city and State. In 1809, he entered as a student of the South Carolina College, where he graduated with distinction in 1812, at the age of eighteen. He then become a student of the eminent Wm. Wirt, at Richmond, and left his office for an extended tour in Europe, where he was the companion of Washington Allston, Washington Irving and Hugh S. Legare. Returning in 1819, he soon married Miss Coalter, daughter of David Coalter, Esq., formerly of Columbia. In 1820, he returned home and was admitted to the bar, and in 1822, adopted Columbia as his home. His wife died in 1825, and in 1830, he married Miss Davis, daughter of Dr. James Davis, of Columbia. She died about five years since, and he leaves neither wife nor children. He served our city as Mayor, and the State in the Legislature, re-elected for several terms, and pursued a brilliant and successful career in his profession, until he [illegible] for the high and honorable station of U. S. Senator. After his retirement from that office he became President of the South Carolina College, and discharged its responsible duties with efficiency and the highest success, until forced by ill health to resign the station. For many years an attack of paralysis incapacitated him from active duties, but he had sufficiently recovered to revive his interest in our city, and to enjoy life.—His steady concern in the welfare of our citizens was evinced in his liberal appropriation of his valuable library to the Athenæum, to which he was the first, and has continued its only, President. As to his personal accomplishments, we can but briefly allude to the rare gift of eloquence which hereditarily belongs to his family. As the Cicero of the American Senate, Mr. Preston long adorned [illegible] of Legislation, as well as those of [illegible] his adopted State. In her troublous [illegible] was prominent in her councils, and [illegible] with her great struggle, when the [illegible] of Hayne, and the Demosthenic [illegible] McDuffie, the earnest patriotism of Hamilton, and the solid force of Turnbull, were united with the genius and learning of Harper, in their efforts for her weal. His social qualities were of the highest order, and his conversational powers rarely if ever equalled.

He has passed through life with eminent distinction, and his death has been that of a warrior who has fought the good fight, and gained the victory. He leaves the name of a patriot, a gentleman, and a Christian.

South Carolinian.

GREAT METEORIC SHOWER.

A meteoric shower, which appears to have extended over the greater part of Eastern Ohio, fell on Tuesday last. In New Concord four stones, weighing from 40 to 60 pounds each, fell near the track of the Central Ohio railroad, burying themselves in the ground to the depth of about two feet. At Claysville, stones of the same quality, but in greater quantities, fell. Near McConnelsville several boys observed a huge stone descend to the earth, which they averred looked like a red ball, leaving a line of smoke in its wake. A gentlemen walking in his field, near New Concord, heard a terrific crash, like thunder, which lasted half a minute, and then plainly saw a large body descending through the air in an oblique direction, with a velocity apparently much greater than it could have attained by its own momentum. Going to the spot where it touched the ground, he found a rock, weighing over fifty pounds, imbedded in the earth a depth of two feet. The stones were found over fifty miles apart and are all alike, being fragmentary, as if just broken, of bright gray color inside, with a dark metallic surface, very compact and heavy. The noise of the explosion was heard over four or five counties, in some places being taken for thunder, in others shaking the ground like an earthquake, and at New Concord causing such a violent concussion that the houses were heavily jarred and many of the doors burst open, considerably frightening the people. The course of the meteoric fragments was from northwest to southeast. So unusual a meteoric shower will attract much attention and investigation among men of science.

A SAD DISASTER.

We are pained to announce another fatal steamboat explosion on the Cape Fear. The boiler of the Kate McLaurin, a new and handsome freight and passenger boat, exploded on Tuesday morning last about 4 o'clock, at the Little Sugar Loaf, about 50 miles below this place, by which Capt. Wm. T. Evans and 3 hands lost their lives. Capt. Evans is supposed to have been thrown 75 or 100 feet into a cane-brake, which being overflowed in the high state of the river, his body was not found when we last heard. Charles, a free boy of color, is supposed to have been thrown into the river. William, a negro man belonging to Mr. Duncan McLaurin, was blown over the top of the new steamer A. P. Hurt, which was delivering goods at a landing near by. Capt. Hurt very promptly had him picked up, alive; he was brought to town in the Hurt, but died before he could be landed from the boat. The third boat hand lost was a free boy named John Henry Hayes, who was unhurt by the explosion, but was drowned in attempting to swim ashore.

At the time of the explosion the Kate was just in rear of the A. P. Hurt; both boats were stationary—the Hurt had stopped to land a box, the Kate came up and made an effort to pass, but not finding sufficient room had backed down a few feet.

Great credit is awarded to Capt. A. P. Hurt for his kindness to the crew of the ill-fated steamer.

The Kate drifted about 33 miles down stream and was then tied up by the men who remained on board. Most of the cargo was insured—all of it ought to have been. The boat is supposed to be not very greatly injured, and nothing in a pecuniary view distressing about it, in comparison with the sad loss of life.

The Kate McLaurin belonged to Messrs. Orrell & Dailey, cost perhaps $6,000, and had been running less than six months.

Fayetteville Observer.

MURDER.

We learn that the Rev. John E. Chambers, a local Preacher of the Methodist Church, in Montgomery county, was murdered near his own house on Wednesday afternoon the 23d [illegible] about sun-down. His horse having arrived at home suspicion was excited, search made, and about 11 o'clock at night the body was found in a creek near by. It appeared that he had been shot in the side, apparently with a pistol, making but a slight wound, when he either fell off or was dragged off his horse and his head beaten with a stone till he was [illegible] placed in a sack and carried to the creek. Suspicion having been excited against two of his negro men, they were arrested and allege that the murder was committed by a runaway negro, with the knowledge, however.

Mr. Chambers was between 50 and 60 year of age, a man of family, and much respected.

Observer.

A KENTUCKIAN IN LUCK.

Some persons doubt that large prizes are ever drawn in Lotteries; but the following certificate, with name and residence, is too plain to be doubted, even by the most skeptical.

BRADFORDSVILLE, MARION Co., KY.
April, 20th. 1860.

This certifies that I have, this day, received of the agent, the full amount in gold, of the highest capital prize of $24,000, drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, March 9th, 1860, in Wood, Eddy & Co's "Delaware State Lotteries," in class 118; and that full permission is hereby given by me, to publish my name and residence.

JOHN AVRITT.

Part or whole tickets can be obtained by enclosing to Wood, Eddy & Co., at Wilmington, Delaware, or St. Louis, Missouri, $2.50, $5.00, $10.00 or $20.00, and the printed drawing certified to by the Commissioner, will be sent to you with an explanation.

CAUTION!

The following act having been passed at the last session of the Legislature of Georgia, our business, on and after June 1st, 1860, will be carried on at Wilmington, Delaware, and St. Louis, Missouri.

AN ACT to repeal all laws, and parts of laws, authorizing Lotteries in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes.

SECTION I. *The General Assembly of Georgia do enact:* That from and after the 1st day of June, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty, all laws and parts of laws authorizing Lotteries in the State of Georgia or the granting of Lottery Tickets in said State, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved by the Governor, Dec. 11, 1858.

Therefore all Lotteries, pretending to be drawn in the State of Georgia, after that date, must be illegal, and a fraud upon the public.

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Owners and Managers of the Delaware, Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.
Wilmington, Delaware, and St, Louis, Missouri.

June 8—2t.

INDIAN BATTLE.—A despatch from St. Josephs, Missouri, of Friday's date, says that Major Ormsby, at the head of 100 mounted troops, was caught in ambush by 500 Indians, near Pyramid Lake. After the fight they were scattered in every direction, and only 48 had returned alive. Among the killed were Major Ormsby, and a distinguished California lawyer named Meredith.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Ad Valorem.

The following is an extract from a communication in the Rutherford Enquirer. It contains facts well worthy the attention of voters.

"This proposition I hold self-evident, that every man should pay a tax to the government under which he lives in proportion to the benefits and protection he derives from that Government. But, say our democratic friends, slaves ought not to be taxed alone as property, for they are persons as well as property. Now, admitting their position, does it weaken the proposition that they shall be taxed as property. They are represented in the legislature as persons, in the proportion of three out of five, and are thus protected by the numbers from excessive taxation; now is it reasonable that they should be treated as property in the paying of taxes?

Let us see how the case stands between a poor white man and a negro. The white man pays a tax per capita to the government of 80 cents, the negro is taxed the same. In the representations in the House of Commons five negroes are equal to three white men. These protections are provided for in the constitution; suppose the negro is killed upon the railroad, and the master brings suit against the company, what will he recover? Why, sir, the law, which he only pays 80 cents to sustain, will give the the master the full value of the negro say $1,000, but if at the same time your white child is killed, the same law gives you nothing.—Why is this? because the law says your negro is your property, and as such you are entitled to his market value to compensate you for your loss, and as the law protects your property is it not just and right that you should pay a tax upon it as property? Surely a Democrat cannot deny this equality.

Again: one man owns ten negro fellows, worth in the market $10,000, and yielding him an income of $1,500, and for these he pays a tax of $8. His neighbor owns a tract of land that is valued at $10,000 and he pays $20? Is this right, is it equality? The same man may own ten negroes under the age of 12 worth $5,000, and on this additional property he does not pay one cent of tax, while his neighbor will have to pay $10 tax for every additional $5,000 worth of land he may buy.

Let us look at another instance: In the present revenue bill a tax of one per cent is imposed on every pleasure vehicle of over $50 value; by it a man who owns a buggy or carryall, it makes no difference how necessary it may be to the comfort and convenience of his family, if it is worth $64, he has to pay 75 cents tax; whereas his neighbor who owns an old carriage worth the same, with a driver over 50 years old, worth $1,000, an outride under 12 years worth $800 and a span of horses worth $500, pays only 75 cents. Is this right?—Fifty instances might be given of the present unequal and unjust mode of raising a revenue, and yet Gov. Ellis and his Eastern friends oppose a change! Will the people of the West sustain him and them in thus waring against justice equality and their rights? I think not.

But our correspondent seems to think that if the Constitution is amended so as to allow negroes to be taxed according to their value, all her property, the poor man's cow, and pig and the widows household goods, will also be taxed. Now, sir, no one proposes to tax these things, and Mr. Pool and his friends are [illegible] of discriminating in favor of them; [illegible] if a party should be in favor of taxing the poor man's cow and pig and the widow's household goods, there is nothing in the Constitution to prevent them from doing it; but the rich man's negro is protected by the Constitution. All we ask is that the Constitution shall so amended that the property of those who [illegible] negroes shall be entitled to the same [illegible] greater protection than that of the man whose property consists of land, horses, mules, &c. We want all men, both rich and poor, to stand upon the same platform.

EQUALITY."

Frank I. Wilson and Gov. Ellis.

Last week we gave an intimation from the Raleigh Standard that Frank I. Wilson, feeling himself aggrieved by the charge brought against him in the correspondence between Gov Ellis and Mr. Fowle, would, in a few days set him right before the public. Below we give a card from Mr. Wilson published in the Raleigh Register, in which, it will be seen, he takes direct issue with Gov. Ellis, both with regard to himself and the Working Association. It will be seen that farther developements in the [illegible] may be expected in a few days:

Messrs. Syme: As you have published the correspondence referred to below, I feel assured that you will do me the justice to publish the following

CARD.

As several of the newspapers of this State have published a correspondence which recently took place between Gov. Ellis and Dani G. Fowle, Esq., of this city, in which my political character is directly, and my personal character indirectly, assailed, I deem it not only my right but my duty, to defend both. *This I can and will do*, be the consequences that they may to myself or to others. When that correspondence was published, I was myself; and it is with much difficulty that I now write. I [illegible] ask a suspension of judgment for a short time, confident that I can triumphantly vindicate myself. For the present, I content myself with pronouncing the charges made against the "Workingmen's Association" an Association, and against myself as an individual, *false*—in every part, false in whole, and false in every particular, no matter upon what evidence founded. Before God and my country, I never thought of doing that which I am charged, and no such idea ever entered my mind, until I heard that Gov. Ellis had announced me for doing it.

I trust that a sense of justice will prompt those editors who have published the correspondence alluded to, or noticed the matter at all, to give this card a place in their columns.

FRANK I. WILSON.

Raleigh, May 2, 1860.

DEATH OF LADY BYRON.—By the last steamer came intelligence of the death of Anna Isabella, Baroness Noel Byron, widow of the late Lord Byron, of poetic fame. She died at London, on the 16th ult. in the 60th year of her age, having survived her husband a little more than 36 years.

HELPER'S CRISIS.—A number of these books was discovered passing in the mail, by the mail agent, to Jamestown Post Office in this county, this week, and were taken to Charlotte and made a bonfire of.

High Point Reporter.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

The Campaign.

The Discussion at Halifax.

On the 21st of May, Messrs. Pool and Ellis were at Halifax. From a correspondent of the Raleigh Register, we learn that "Gov. Ellis led off in a speech of one hour and a half in length. In this, as well as in his rejoinder, he occupied pretty much the same position as in his speeches at other places. Although he disclaimed any intention of exciting sectional feelings, his arguments and appeals were evidently so directed.

Mr. Pool next took the stand, and was greeted with much applause. He commenced by stating that he stood fairly and squarely upon the platform of his party, and that he should advocate the same principles here as in the west, without reference to sectional interest; that if the east was blessed with more property than the west it was just and right that she should pay more of the public burthens. He denied that more money had been spent in the west than in the east, and showed that the liberality was from the west. He took the Governor's figures and showed most satisfactorily that the present mode of taxation was very unequal, as it imposed a tax of only *six and a half cents* on every $100 value in slaves, whilst *twenty* cents was exacted and paid for every $100 worth of land, and argued that whilst an *equality* of taxation would *increase* the tax upon slaves *three and a half cents*, it would *lessen it ten cents* on the land; in other words, that whilst it would not add materially to the slaveholder's taxes, it would lessen them on the land owner. He thought the best mode of strengthening slavery was for the slave owner to be willing to submit to an equality of taxation. He cited a number of Southern States where the taxes were so paid, and triumphantly asked if the institution of slavery in those States had been weakened thereby. He showed his belief that the slaveholders of the East would not allow a few dollars and cents to conflict with their willingness to do full and ample justice to all. His concluding appeal to the conservative men of all parties to stand by the nomination of Bell and Everett was very eloquent, and called forth rapturous applause.

Rely upon it, Pool is steadily gaining ground, and a thorough canvass of the State will result in his triumphant election."

DISCUSSION AT OXFORD.

OXFORD, N. C., May 25th, 1860.

To the Editor of the Raleigh Register:

Gov. Ellis and John Pool, Esq., addressed a portion of the people of Granville, at this place on yesterday. The crowd in attendance was small, owing principally, I apprehend, to the fact that it was not generally known that these gentlemen would speak here on that day.

The discussion was opened by Gov. Ellis. He spoke for an hour and a half. After some preliminary observations, he said that the property of North Carolina was worth some seven or eight hundred millions of dollars; his competitor, Mr. Pool, thought *seven*, he, Gov. Ellis believed *eight hundred millions of dollars* to be the true amount. Of this amount, said Gov. Ellis, about $180,000,000 consists of taxable property, which pays into the treasury $118,000 annually, and this he thought as much as the government ought to expect and require of this species of property. He liked much that provision of our Constitution which restricted the Legislature to a poll tax upon slaves between the ages of 12 and 50 years; and which prohibited the Legislature from taxing slaves between these years higher than it could tax free white males; *because such a system of taxation operates as a wholesome check upon appropriations.* But his competitor's memory was not good, and he was very much afraid he would *forget* to give *this reason* for his opposition to the proposed change in the Constitution, when he got in the west. Doubtless, his competitor would say in the west what he had said in the east, *if he could only remember to do so*, but he must repeat that his competitor's memory was none of the best, and he was much afraid he would forget it when he got in the west; but he would endeavor to refresh it upon this and several other matters when he got in that region.

Gov. Ellis had denounced, with much vehemence and anger, the Know Nothings. From his competitor's language and manner, no one would ever suppose that *he* had ever had any dealings with the enemy. But let us inquire a little into the facts. A short time since a vacancy was created upon the Superior Court bench by the resignation of the Hon. David F. Caldwell, and who do you suppose Gov. Ellis recommended to his council to fill this dignified and responsible office?—*A Democrat? No. An old line Whig? No.*—But amongst all the Democrats and Whigs in the whole State, not a single man could he find, so well qualified in *his* opinion, to discharge the duties of this great office as the Honorable Jas. W. Osborne, *a Know Nothing.* Again, it became necessary to fill another vacancy upon the Superior Court bench, caused by the election of the Hon. Matthias E. Manly to the bench of the Supreme Court. And who did Gov. Ellis recommend to his Council to fill this vacancy? Mr. Green, *another Know Nothing.* Again, it became Gov. Ellis' duty to appoint a Railroad Director upon the part of the State in the Central Road. And who did Ellis appoint to this office? W. T. Dortch, of Wayne, *another Know Nothing.* Again, it became his duty to appoint another Railroad Director. And who did Gov. Ellis appoint to this office? Wm. K. Lane, of Wayne, *another Know Nothing.* It will thus be seen, fellow citizens, said Mr. P., that as much as Gov. Ellis pretends to hate and distrust Know Nothings, yet when an office is in his gift he bestows it, not upon Democrats nor even Whigs, but upon men who he says have sworn a solemn oath, from which they can *never* be relieved, that they will *never* support for office any man who is not a member of their order. Mr. Pool concluded his address amidst a tempest of applause. His speech was powerful and very effective.

GRANVILLE.

The Discussion at Graham.

Messrs. Pool and Ellis met at Graham on Monday, and were greeted, we learn, by a pretty large crowd. A very intelligent and truthful gentleman, who was present, informed us that Whigs and Democrats agreed that Pool won a most signal victory. Ellis led off, and spoke his allotted time, without eliciting the slightest applause, or symptom of commendation, while Pool, in replying, got the ear of his audience in the very outset, and was cheered throughout by peal after peal of tremendous applause. Ellis in his rejoinder was as flat as in his opening speech, with the exception that a little bit of a joke at the conclusion, did elicit some laughter and applause. Pool, in his concluding remarks, was as fortunate as in his first speech, having carried away his audience captive by his brilliant wit, sound arguments and glowing eloquence. Our informant, who has heard many good speakers, says that Pool is the most formidable man on the stump he ever heard.

It is in no spirit of *brag* that we speak, when we tell our readers that John Pool will be elected Governor of this State, just as certain as he lives to see the sun set on the first Thursday in August.—*Raleigh Register.*

Gov. Ellis against the West.

We published two weeks ago the report given by the Albemarle Southron of the discussion at Gatesville between Mr. Pool and Ellis. The reader, we do not doubt, was struck with the back handed compliments which that report represents Gov. Ellis, to have given to the West. In order that the accuracy of that report may not be called in question, we lay before our readers this week an extract from the report of the discussion which we find in the Murfreesboro' Citizen, Gov. Ellis' organ in that region, which fully substantiates the truth of the report given by the Southron. The following is the extract:

"The Governor proceeds to show that the East is already taxed heavily for the benefit of the West. By the report of the State Treasurer, it appears that the First Congressional District pays $92,931 state tax, and the Eighth District $43,000. Gates county pays into the State Treasury $5,500; Burke county only $1,400;—yet in Burke county the State has expended $500,000, the annual interest on which is $30,000, or nearly *eight times* the tax she pays! The East pays her full measure of taxes, "heaped up, pressed down and running over." Still the cry from the West is, like the horse leach 'Give! Give!'

The State sectional compact was like the national one of the Revolution. Three fifths of the slaves being counted as so many whites as a basis of representation. If the compact is we object to its abolition in the Federal Constitution? We would be effectually *estopped.*

It was a segacious remark of Mr. Madison, that wherever there is danger of attack there should be some constitutional plan of defence. Don't strike away this great bulwark which our Fathers have erected against the hour of peril and angry excitement. Constitutional restrictions are the ark of civil liberty, intended to protect the weak against the strong, and they should be regarded sacredly.

Mr. Badger has pronounced his *ipse dixit* in favor of the proposed alternation of the Constitution. Who else asks for ad valorem? The people do dot,—Mr. Pool does! It is only a hobby, and its purpose is to make capital for a forlorn party, by exciting *jealousy* between different classes of people. There are *two ways* of equalizing taxation. Ad valorem is specious and delusive. *Discrimination* is the sole true policy. The Opposition propose to take the tax off land and put it on negroes. The value of land in N. C. is nearly *equal* to the value of slaves. *The true equality between these two great property interests is to derive the same revenue from each source.*

By ad valorem the man who has 1000 acres of land at $1 an acre, and finds it hard work to get along and support his family, must pay *just as much* as another pays on $1000 worth of silver plate which he enjoys as a luxury. We now tax the *silver plate* $10, and the *land* only $2.

An open Convention would be used to benefit the West at the expense of the East. The West would have various *other little things* to put in it, besides ad valorem. An attempt would be made to alter the *basis of representation*, and place the whole taxing power of N. C. in the hands of one section where they want a *deal of money.* The West could then *cut down* mountains and fill up valleys *ad libitum.* The East would be the goose to lay the golden egg for the West. Gov. Ellis was opposed to placing the whole power of legislation in either section."

We sincerely hope (says the Raleigh Register) that the editor of the Murfreesboro' Citizen, who has proved himself in this respect to be an accurate reporter, will follow the candidates through the campaign, and give to the public reports of the debates between them. We cannot but admire his candor in reporting truly what Gov. Ellis did say, careless of the disastrous influence which such language should deservedly have upon Gov. Ellis's prospects in the West. The people of the West will doubtless feel very much gratified at being compared to the horse-leech, whose appetite is never satisfied and whose eternal cry is, "give! give!" They will be profoundly gratified, no doubt, at being represented as ever on the watch for the laying of the "golden eggs" in the East, in order that they may steal, take and carry them away; and have a lively appreciation of the effect of Gov. Ellis's messages and influence on the subject of internal improvements in their section of the State, in the event of his re-election. But not only has Gov. Ellis insulted the West by comparing it to a "horse leech," and to a person who would appropriate to himself unlawfully the "eggs" laid by "a goose" which did not belong to him, but he has grossly reflected upon the intelligence of the [illegible] by comparing it to 'a goose" which [illegible] and goose like, permit [illegible] len from its nest [illegible]

for you, Governor. Will you kindly permit us to ask you if by these metaphors, part scriptural and part classical, you are not making the array of section against section in N. Carolina, which with fervent patriotism, you and your party profess to deprecate? In conclusion, we repeat our wish that the editor of the Murfreesboro' Citizen will follow the candidates through the campaign and let us know their sayings and doings.

Late from Europe.

The Steamship Palestine, from Liverpool, with dates to the 16th, has arrived.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.—Garibaldi's expedition had landed at Marsala, a strongly fortified seaport on the western coast of Sicily, under the fire of two Neapolitan frigates. One of his Steamers was sunk and the other captured. Accounts of his present position are indefinite but all agree that he has been successful, and is marching on Palermo.

Great consternation prevailed at Naples, and it is stated that the Royal family were packing up their jewels; also, that the King had called for aid from the Foreign Powers.

Garibaldi's second expedition had already enrolled 6000 volunteers, but in consequence of numerous diplomatic representations, the government of Sardinia would prevent its departure.

Garibaldi took forcible possession of the steamer in which he embarked. He publishes a letter in a Turin paper excusing the act, on the ground that it was done in behalf of the national cause. He also publishes a proclamation, calling upon the inhabitants of the Marches of Umbria and Sardinia, and the Neapolitans to revolt, in order to divide the forces of the enemy.

The insurrection at Palermo had progressed so far that on the 13th, at the termination of mass, the people raised the cry of "Italy forever!" "Liberty forever!" In the evening 10,000 people were assembled on the Promenade, and the police were unable to disperse them.

The troops were commanded to fire, which they did, killing and wounding several. There were many arrests.

The Governor of Sicily had forbidden the carrying of arms by the citizens.

There was considerable excitement at Florence growing out of the rumored intention of the Grand Duke to recover his power. The National Guard had been called out.

The Arabia has since arrived with Liverpool dates to the 19th.

Garibaldi's expedition was attracting much public attention in England. Nothing authentic had been heard relative to his movements since landing, but it was believed that he was successful over the royal forces. Reports generally [illegible] that he was making good progress. [illegible] accounts say that he had captured the most important positions in Sicily, [illegible] Palermo and Messina.

[illegible] reported that the King of Naples had applied for foreign intervention. It was also rumored that a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between Naples, Austria, Rome and all the deposed Italian sovereigns.

The latest advices from Naples represents the utmost consternation and tumultuous demonstration among the people, as prevailing indications of an imminent popular outbreak.

The Sayers and Heenan affair has been settled. They are to have a belt apiece. Sayers retires from the ring.

Russia is again menacing Turkey in favor of the Greek Christians.

Pullinger, the defaulting cashier of the Union Bank, has been sentenced to twenty years penal servitude.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 1.—The steamship City of Baltimore, with Liverpool dates to the 23d, has arrived.

The statement that Garabaldi had been defeated is untrue. The latest intelligence says that he had obtained a decisive victory over the royal forces, and that Morillo and the insurgents were gaining strength every day.

The insurrection in Italy was spreading, and the fighting had extended to the Roman territory.

Garibaldi had been successful and was investing Palermo.

China refuses to accept the English and French ultimatum, and the northern Chinese ports were blockaded.

It was vaguely reported that France and Russia had signed a treaty on the Eastern question.

Normandy won the Derby race. Thirty horses ran. Ten Broeck's horse Umpire came in the eleventh.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, has arrived. She reports severe wintry weather throughout the passage, and passed several icebergs.

The Neapolitans had abandoned the provinces of Palermo and Trapani, both of which were full of insurrection and disorder.

Six thousand Sicilians had joined Garbaldi.

The Neapolitan army was routed on the 15th, by the combined forces.

There was a conflict also on the 19th, near Montafiaseone, in the Roman territory, between the Pontifical gens-d'-armes and a party of Garabaldians. The latter were driven back into Tuscany with the loss of 30 killed and wounded.

THE LATEST.

ROME, May 23.—The Customs Guards at Onano were attacked and overpowered by the filibusters, who, after plundering the town, re-entered Tuscany.

Artillery left Rome to-day for the frontiers.

The Pontifical Chasseurs were sent after the Filibusters, but owing to the darkness of the night, they fired upon each ober, killing the Captain, a Lieutenant and five men.

GEORGIA AIR LINE RAILROAD.

This line seems to be gaining in public favor, judging from the recent notices taken of it, and the increased activity of its more immediate friends in pushing to consumation this very important link of southern travel. This air-line road is designed to "cut across the next way," from Chester, S. C. to Atlanta, Ga; and thus avoid the great elbow made to Branchville VIA Columbia, and thence up to Atlanta.—The completion of this scheme will save to those further south much time, trouble and expense in their trip north, and cannot fail of becoming the popular southern line of travel. But to us in North Carolina it will be a more important enterprise from the fact that it will become a feeder, in the way of through travel, to our state roads; especially the N. C Central, and Raleigh and Gaston.—*High Point Reporter.*

Sam'l. E. Phillips of this State, has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Georgia Air Line Railroad Company, Agent for this State and South Carolina, to receive subscription of stock for said road. Stock to the amount of $1,800,000 has already been taken which is a good basis, for a work that will cost over $2,000,000 dollars.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1860.

☞ Agents wanted to procure subscribers for this paper.

☞ 500 additional subscribers WANTED.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday,	June 13th,	Winston, Forsyth.
Thursday,	" 14th,	Yadkinville, Yadkin.
Friday,	" 15th,	Dobson, Surry.
Saturday,	" 16th,	Gap Civil, Alleghany.
Monday,	" 18th,	Jefferson, Ashe.
Wednesday,	" 20th,	Wilkesboro', Wilkes.
Friday,	" 22d,	Lenoir, Caldwell.
Saturday,	" 23d,	Morganton, Burke.
Monday,	" 25th,	Marion, McDowell.

☞ We have been requested to announce Dr. E. Kerner, as a candidate for the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

COURT WEEK.—This being again court week, we embraced the opportunity of making inquiry into the political state of affairs in this region, and find the prospects of John Pool and ad valorem bright and brightening.—In fact, the general impression seems to be that Mr. Pool will be undoubtedly elected, some estimating his majority at at least ten thousand, in the State.

Nothing of general interest at court, so far as we have learnt.

Col. M. Masten and John E. Clayton, Esq., have announced themselves candidates for the office of Sheriff.

Dr. E. Kerner is a candidate for the Legislature. No further announcements made.

FORSYTH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—According to previous notice, this Society met on Tuesday, but, owing to a number of members being otherwise engaged during court week, and necessarily absent, the meeting was adjourned to the 2nd Saturday in July.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—It is, we believe, generally conceded that heavy thunder and lightning has been unusually frequent thus early in the season.

A poplar tree, in front of and within a few steps of Mr. Henry Blum's dwelling, was struck by lightning, the fluid thence running along the paling fence, struck a corner of the dwelling, without however doing any material damage.

A number of forest trees in this vicinity have also been struck by lightning.

CAMPAIGN PAPERS.—We are in the regular receipt of the "Little Ad," published weekly by Messrs. Sherwood & Long, Greensborough. Also of the "Campaign Advocate," semi-weekly, by Walter Dunn, Esq., Kinston, N. C. These are both excellent papers, battling for equal rights, equal laws, and equal taxation.

Among our exchanges we also find the "Little Adder," which has raised its *poisonous spread-head* in opposition to ad valorem. It is published at the Banner Office, in Salisbury, by John Spelman, Esq.

We think Mr. Spelman has been quite unfortunate in the selection of the name and the design of his campaign paper.—His snakeship is represented as already being victorious over "Little Ad's" pig; but this is only emblematic of the usual game of brag, and the good people will soon compel the poisonous reptile to retire to its hole, as its mission is well understood, and the human family have a natural antipathy to snakes in general, and to *adders* in particular.

Little Ad does not seem to be in the least disconcerted about the *Adder*, and pays it the following compliment by way of introduction:

"All snakes are meanly disposed, and it was the Adder whose form the devil took, when he beguiled Eve with a lie!"

☞ Mr. Everett's letter of acceptance came to hand on Wednesday evening, but our columns being pre-occupied, we must defer its publication till next week.

NEW MUSIC.—We acknowledge the receipt of several pieces of music from Lee & Walker, 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where you can get all kinds of ——— published in this country, upon the most accommodating terms. Music dealers and the public generally will please remember this.—"Come when you will, I've a welcome for thee." "Continental Schottisch." "Bonny Flora May." and "The Union "Bell" Polka." dedicated to the Union candidate for the Presidency, John Bell, of Tennessee, are before us.

Labor Lost.

A writer in last week's Sentinel has labored hard to divert the attention of the people from the real issue involved in the proposed change of our State Constitution, noticed elsewhere by a correspondent.

The Whigs do not propose to frame a Revenue Law,—that is the province of the Legislature, which has the power now, under the present Constitution, to tax *every thing*, EXCEPT SLAVES! We desire to amend the Constitution, so that negro property may also pay its proportionate share of tax, according to value, which will materially reduce the tax on land, and yet raise sufficient revenue for the wants of the State. We further desire that a proper exemption or discrimination should be made in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. All this has heretofore been explained to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds, and it is an old maxim, that there are "none so blind as those who will not see!"

See several articles upon the subject of ad valorem, in this issue.

Thousands of Democrats in the State favor this measure of reform, among them, leading politicians: Mr. Bledsoe, a Democratic Senator from Wake County, is in favor of ad valorem. Mr. Holden, of the Standard, has "no doubt of the practicability and *justice* of the ad valorem system; F. I. Wilson, recently associate Editor of the Standard, favors the measure, and it is rumored will shortly commence the publication of an ad valorem paper, in Raleigh; J. R. McLean of Greensboro', and Mr. Williams, of Caswell, voted for this system in Convention; Mr. Reeves, of Surry, is or was an ad valoremite; and it is known that at least six of the sixteen Democrats who composed the business committee of the recent Democratic Convention in Raleigh, were in favor of this system, &c.

But all this, we presume, availeth nothing, since the Forsyth County Court House Clique, and their organ, the Sentinel, are opposed to it!!!—The people, however, we sincerely believe, will teach the anti-ad valoremites a wholesome lesson, in August, long to be remembered.

The people will rise in their might and put down those Democratic leaders, who are in favor of taxing every class and interest of property every where in the State, *equally*, that is upon the ad valorem principle, except [illegible] meaning of the eleventh Resolution of the Democratic platform.—Modern Democracy is pledged then to tax your wheat, corn, hay, eggs, chickens, ducks, horses, cows, tin cups,—everything the poor man has, and let one half of the rich man's negro property go free, and the other half they will tax as they do a white man, i. e. by the poll.

Here is the case in a nut-shell, so plain that "he who runs may read;" and Gov. Ellis is bound by this famous eleventh resolution.

The Whig or Opposition party, however, with Mr. Pool as standard bearer, propose to so modify the Constitution that property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.—

Now all kinds of grain, tobacco, cider, apples, liquor, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, &c., &c., are native products of the State, and we do not propose to tax these, and similar articles. Tin cups, threshing machines, the plow, the loom, the anvil, the flower barrel, the wash tub, the poor widow's spinning wheel, &c., are the products of the industrial pursuits of the citizens of the State, and the Whigs do not propose to tax them. But the Democrats propose to tax all things, eggs, tin cups, and all, except negroes!

This subject is more fully explained in an article under the head of "Ad Valorem, No. 1."

FORSYTH LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Friday evening last, the above named society celebrated their anniversary in the Town Hall of this place, which was tastefully decorated.—This society has been in existance for the past six years, and is now in a flourishing condition. The excercises consisted of addresses upon various subjects, as appears from the following programme:

Prayer by Rev. R. P. Lineback.

The Secretary's report was read by Francis Keehln; Anniversary address by G. E. Sussdorff; Ruins of Antiquity by B. F. Atwood; Instability of Fortune, J. Shepperd; Benefits of a Library, C. Yates; R. Belo closed with an appropriate valedictory. The speakers were respectively introduced by Rev. F. R. Holland.

The Salem Brass Band enlivened the occasion with suitable music.

Leonard Scott & Co., continue to favor us with their excellent re-prints. We acknowledge the receipt of the London Quarterly for April and the North British Review for May, both containing the usual variety of the best literature in the English Language. Specimen numbers can be examined at this office.

Peterson for July is, as usual, filled with highly interesting and useful matter for the ladies.

The N. C. Planter for July is full of instrucive matter for the farmer, &c. Give it a trial for one year. Price $1 per annum.

FAILURE.—Messrs. A. Cherry & Co., extensive and well known commission merchants, at Norfolk, have failed. Liabilities over $100,000.

SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

The fifty-sixth session of this well known Institution has just closed. The programme of the closing exercises appeared last week.

On Wednesday evening the 30th ult., a large concourse of people assembled in the church to witness the performance of the brilliant cantata, entitled "THE SPRING HOLIDAY," in which ninety of the pupils were engaged. The different parts were all well sustained, and the rapturous melody which pervaded the house, will long be remembered by those who witnessed this scene of female loveliness. The following will give the reader an idea of the performance:

"The girls of the school are assembled at early dawn, and after hailing 'Spring, gentle spring,' the teacher enters and announces a holiday as a reward—they are delighted. Many plans of amusement discussed—a ramble among the hills is adopted by acclamation.

The girls are in the forest, where, in their enjoyment they choose a May Queen, and after organizing her government, they gather boquets and return home, having concocted a pleasant surprise for the teacher.

It is growing dark—the teacher in anxiety.—Some little girls enter and present the compliments of her majesty the Queen of May.—The teacher enters into the sport. Heralded by Spring the royal procession arrives—The Queen introduces severally Sunshine, Spray, Rainbow, the Dewdrops, Zephyrs and flowers. The ceremonies are interrupted by the appearance of Jack Frost in their train. The Zephyrs succeed in driving the sprite away. The vesper bell calls the Zephyrs away to prayers. All join in the evening hymn of praise and swell the choral song."

Miss Maggie Alexander, of S. C. admirably personated the Teacher. Miss Fannie Lamkin of Miss., as Flora, gracefully crowned Miss Minerva Hooks of Texas, as Queen, who received the crown with becoming modesty, sustaining her majestic position most charmingly. Miss Ella Rainey, of S. C. represented Spring; Sunshine, Miss Joe. Johnson of Miss.; Spray, Miss Leonora Flemming of N. C.; Rainbow, Miss Mattie Quin, of Miss. The above were the most prominent characters, and they seemed to vie with each other in melody and grace.

ALARMING CONDITION OF EUROPE.—The late indications of an approaching storm in Europe, it will be seen by reference to the foreign news, seem about to be realized. The London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says:

LONDON, May 17, 1860.

The political horizon of Europe is at present without a single bright spot; clouds and uncertainty rest upon every portion of it. The affairs of the Continental Powers are becoming every hour more and more complicated, and there is nothing particularly cheering at home. Almost universal European man seems bent upon mischief. It is probable that before a month is past hundreds of thousands of human beings will be employed in the destruction of each other.

For the Press.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

A correspondent in the last Winston Sentinel, under the name of "a tax payer" (but more properly known as the man of indignation meeting notoriety, whose ear-marks are often discernible in the columns of the Sentinel, and who is also one of the Court-house Clique,) has imposed a long-winded article on the public, in which he tries to prove that the very popular plan of ad valorem taxation would not relieve the *poor man* of any of his taxes!—It appears as if this "tax payer" had of a sudden discovered, that a desperate effort was required to deter certain Democrats from deserting the sinking ship of Democracy; and he consequently filled several columns of the Sentinel with an *effort* to prove that ad valorem is a humbug!—(no doubt ordering the Sentinel man to strike off a large number of extra copies for gratuitous distribution.)

The great and leading object of said communication, is to make it appear that, if certain items of property in the hands of the rich, be taxed but 10 cents on the $100 valuation, such a deficiency of revenue would ensue, that other property, in the hands of the farmers, such as farming utensils, horses, mules, cows, sheep, turkeys, chickens, &c., would necessarily have to be taxed to make up the deficiency. And this *one idea* of a deficiency in our State taxes, pervades the entire article, and the writer appears to have gone into some pretty abstruse calculations to establish his point. Even the Comptroller's Report is brought into requisition with an air of apparent self satisfaction, no doubt for the purpose of inspiring respect for the very *lucid* deductions drawn therefrom!—But, unfortunately for "a tax payer," his very premises are erroneous; and, consequently, his whole superstructure falls to the ground as so much worthless rubbish!

When this *political* writer quotes the taxable property of our State at $700,000,000 he is correct; and this is the *only point* we concede; but all his calculations are based on a wrong hypothesis. Here are facts, plainly and briefly stated:

OF THIS AMOUNT OF $700,000,000, $100,000,000 MILLIONS WILL PROBABLY BE EXEMPT FROM TAXATION UNDER THE *DISCRIMINATION* PROPOSED BY THE RESOLUTION OF THE LATE OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.—SUBTRACT THIS AMOUNT FROM $700,000,000, AND IT LEAVES $600,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE STATE WHICH WILL BE SUBJECT TO TAXATION UPON THE *AD VALOREM* SYSTEM; AND TEN CENTS UPON THE $100 WORTH OF PROPERTY WILL RAISE $600,000, THE AMOUNT REQUIRED FOR THE PRESENT WANTS OF THE STATE.

In making his calculation, this "tax payer" studiously refrained from telling his Democratic brethren, who own land, that while they are compelled to pay a tax of twenty cents for every hundred dollars worth of land, the slave holder pays but 6½ cents for every hundred valuation of his negro. Such gross injustice this "tax payer" (who owns slaves) overlooked, as *entirely beneath his notice.* But we know that our farmers, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, will take particular notice of this important matter, and shape their votes accordingly, next August.

COMMON SENSE.

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.—A special despatch to the Savannah Republican states that Lieut. Maffitt, of the U. S. steam sloop Crusader, had captured a French barque with a cargo of 500 Africans, and arrived with them at Key West on the 25th ult.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Monday, the Post Office Appropriation Bill was taken up and led to a general debate, involving the management of the Post Office department in all its ramifications. Nothing of interest on Tuesday.

In the House, Monday, the Pacific Railroad was discussed and on Tuesday it was recommitted.

On Wednesday Committees of Conference were appointed by the two Houses to settle the disagreements on the Homestead Bill. The Kansas Admission Bill was debated in the Senate, and the Public Printing in the House.

The Senate on Thursday, received majority and minority reports on alleged printing abuses. One defends, the other attacks the administration; but both recommend reform of grave abuses. The House was occupied with the same subject, and a lively scene occurred among the Democracy in consequence of Mr. Pryor's (Va.) Democrat) denunciations of the fraud and corruption proved to exist. Finally, a bill to establish a government printing office was passed 120 to 56.

The Senate, on Friday, passed a Post Office deficiency bill, and the House passed most of the day indulging a personal misunderstanding which occurred between Mr. Houston, of Ala., and Mr. Train, of Mass. A resolution was offered for censuring Houston for using opprobrious epithets, but it was withdrawn, and Houston then apologized to the House for his violation of the rules. The House then adjourned.

Any of our readers afflicted with SCROFULA or Scrofulous complaints, will do well to read the remarks in our advertising columns respecting it. But little of the nature of this disorder has been known by the people, and the clear exposition of it there given, will prove acceptable and useful. We have long admired the searching and able manner in which DR. AYER treats every subject he touches: whatever has his attention at all, has a great deal of it, he masters what he undertakes, and no one who has a particle of feeling for his afflicted fellow man, can look with indifference upon his doors for the sick. Read what he says of Scrofula, and see in how few words and how clearly he tells us more than we all have known of this insidious and fatal malady.

Sun, Philadelphia, Pa.

WE KNOW

of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.—In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patient; and physicians in every section of the country, use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.

Boner & Crist, Agts.

MARRIED

In Yadkin County, May the 24th, by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, JOHN W. [illegible], to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of the Hon. R. M. Pearson, by the Rev. J. W. Avent. [illegible], Principal of Mt. Airy, to Miss MARY L. BANNER, Mt. Airy. [illegible] Banner, Esq.

DIED.

In this place, on the evening of the 30th ult., ELLEN, daughter of the Rt. Rev. G. F. Bahnson, in the 14th year of her age.

Also, on Monday last, EMMA ROSALIA, infant daughter of O. A. and A. E. Keehln, aged about 6 months.

Tribute of Respect.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL, May 23rd, 1860.

At a called meeting, held by the students of Kernersville High School, the undersigned were appointed by the members of the Adelphian Literary Society, to draft the following Preamble and Resolutions expressive of their feelings in regard to the death of their much respected and beloved companion, JAMES MADISON DICKS, who died April 30th 1860, aged 18 years.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His All-wise Providence, to remove from us by the hand of death, a dear fellow student and a universal favorite, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of J. M. Dicks, we have lost one of our dearest associates, the Methodist Church a worthy member, and society a youth who bid fair of becoming one among her brightest ornaments.

Resolved That in view of his noble virtues, kindness of heart, and generosity of nature, apparent to all with whom he associated, we will cherish the tenderest feelings of love and friendship, and deeply sympathize with the bereaved relatives in the loss of one whom they sadly mourn.

Resolved That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the "People's Press," Salem, N. C., "Christian Advocate," and "Fayetteville Observer" for publication; and that a copy be sent to his deeply afflicted parents.

M. CRANFORD,
J. H. STOCKTON,
J. S. HUNT,
} *Com.*

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, June 8.—Corn 00@75. Wheat 1 15. a 1 20. Flour 5 00 @ 3 00. Bacon, 12½. a 15. Beef, 6@7. Pork 0@0. Tallow, 12½. Butter, 18 a 20. Chickens, 10 a 15. Eggs, 8. Hay, (cwt.) 35 a 40. Oats, 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 4.—Bacon, 10½@13. Flour, 6 50@7 75. Wheat, 1 00 @ 1 15. Corn 1 10@ 1 15. Salt 25@1 30. Sugar, 8½@10. Apple Brandy, 80@85. Whiskey 65 a 75.

SALISBURY, June 5:—Bacon 10 a 11½. Beef 5 @6. Butter [illegible] @18. Corn, 75@80. Flour, 5 75@ 6 00. Lard, [illegible] 12½. Molasses, 34@45. Linseed Oil, 0 00@1 00. Salt, 1 75@1 85. Sugar, 7@10. Wheat — red, 10 a 1 25, white, 1 25@1 30. Coffee, 12½ a [illegible]

WILMINGTON, June 5.—Flour, sup. 7 25, family, 7 25. [illegible], 10½. Bacon, hams and sides, 11½ a 11½ [illegible]sses, 26 a 45. Corn, 75 a 83½. Wheat, 1 1[illegible]0.

NORFOLK, June [illegible]1.—Corn, 65 a 68. Wheat, 1 35 a 1 50. F[illegible], 6 25 a 7 25. Bacon, 11 a 12. Lard 12 a [illegible] Guanc, 32 a 58. Molasses, 30 a 50.

RICHMOND, June 5.—Tobacco Lugs, superior, 1 50 a 3 00 [illegible]e, $3½ a 4; leaf $5½ a 6; good and fine [illegible] $10 a 11. Wheat, red 1 20 @1 25,—white [illegible]@1 50. Corn 75@80. Bacon, sides 10½ a 0 Shoulders 8½ a 00; Hams 12. Sugar 12½ a Todd's sugar-cured 15c. Flour, 6½ a 7[illegible]

BALTIMORE, June [illegible]—Flour firm; Howard st. $5.62. Ohio and [illegible] Mills $5.50. Wheat firm; red 1.36@1.4[illegible] 1,55@1.65. Corn dull; yellow higher [illegible]2; white 73@75. Provisions quiet.

NEW YORK, June [illegible]—Cotton firm. Sales of 3,000 bales at 11[illegible]c. Flour quiet at 5 cent. better. South[illegible] a 6.25. Wheat buoyant. —Southern W[illegible] a 1.60. Corn improving and active. [illegible] 65½.; Southern yellow 69½c. Sugar [illegible]covado 6½ a 7½.

PORTFOLIOS
IN GREAT [illegible]Y at the
BOOK STORE.

GEORGE H[illegible]
at the Dru[illegible]

[illegible]ESS. COFFEE, for sale

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

100,000 Pounds
RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!
For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods, Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.
Winston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

Salem Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

REV. F. R. HOLLAND,
at SALEM, N. C.

April 20, 1860 1-3m.

*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Pfohl Brothers

TAKE this method of informing the public that they have received their

Spring and Summer Goods,

embracing a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, to which they would beg leave to call the attention of all persons in need of any articles in their line, feeling assured that they have put their goods at prices which cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

April 27, 1860 2-3m.

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Cleaning Emporium!
Opposite South West [illegible] House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

***Spring and Summer*, 1860,**

is now in, and that they are prepared to accommodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.**, made in the very best manner and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks tor the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

W. F. SHULTZ,
Cabinet Maker and Undertaker,
SALEM, N. C.

I would inform my numerous friends and patrons, that I still continue to keep on hand, or make up to order, all kinds of **FURNITURE, both plain and fancy,** and that I give particular attention to making up all kinds of WORK, WITH FANCY EMBROIDERED COVERS, such as

Rocking Chairs, Ottomans, Footstools, Piano Stools, Work Boxes, &c.,

in a style which I will guarantee to give satisfaction to all who will favor me with a call.

I would also inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties, that I have on hand now, and shall continue to keep on hand constantly hereafter, a varied stock of

Ready Made Coffins,

of all sizes and qualities, made of the best Walnut, Cherry and Poplar Wood our country affords, and as well if not better finished, and at as low prices as to be had anywhere in this section of country.

Persons from a distance may rely upon getting a well finished article of any size at any time without unnecessary delay.

Salem, April 20th, 1860. 1-6m.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.
May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING
For [illegible]ture Fra[illegible]mes.
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.

THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.

For all, call at the BOOKSTORE.

ALBUMS,
A LARGE and Splendid assortment, at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Writing Desks at the Bookstore

SPLENDID GIFTS
WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT! HUMOR! POETRY! BIOGRAPHY!
FACT! TRAVEL! HISTORY! ADVENTURE!
PROSE! FICTION! DEVOTION! AMUSEMENT!

With Books of every standard author, in all the departments of Literature, at Publisher's lowest prices, you can obtain

ELEGANT PRESENTS FROM
DUANE RULISON'S
Quaker City Publishing House, Philadelphia,
THE OLDEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, CONDUCTING THE GIFT BOOK BUSINESS.

The Gift Department has been conducted for the past three years, and in this department this house possesses advantages superior to all others.

Send for a Catalogue containing
A NEW AND ENLARGED LIST
OF
SPLENDID GIFTS
FOR
1860,
EMBRACING

Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for MOTHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for FATHERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for SISTERS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for BROTHERS!
Valuable appropriate GIFTS for SWEETHEARTS!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for LOVERS.
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for WIVES!
Valuable and appropriate GIFTS for HUSBANDS!

A new edition of the Quaker City Publishing House Catalogue has just been issued, comprising the
THE NEW BOOKS,
THE STANDARD BOOKS,
THE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
IN ALL OF THE DEPARTMENTS
OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Not an exceptional volume can be found in the entire Catalogue. It is richly worthy the attention of the scholar and general reader. It is

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

Remember that all Books at DUANE RULISON'S Quaker City Publishing House, are sold as low as any other establishment, and a handsome present, worth from 50 cents to $100, accompanies each book sold.

ALBUMS of all sizes and styles with splendid engravings.
PRESENTATION BOOKS in every beautiful style of binding.
PRAYER BOOKS, Protestant and Catholic.
HYMN BOOKS of all denominations.
POEMS of all authors.
JUVENILE BOOKS in almost endless variety.
BIBLES of all sizes and qualities.

All sold at the lowest prices, and a beautiful gift presented with each Book.

REMEMBER THAT
DUANE RULISON
Guarantees perfect satisfaction to all his patrons.
BEAR IN MIND,
That you can order any Books which are in print and they will be furnished at the publishers prices, and promptly sent, in any desunation. Each Book accompanied by a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.
MONEY MAY BE SENT AT MY RISK by LETTER, provided the instructions are plain and Catalogues are complied [illegible] on Philadelphia or safest mode to remit [illegible] to my order.
New York [illegible] who will act as
AGENTS,

Will please send for a Catalogue which contains inducements not to be excelled by any other establishment, with full directions and particulars.

Address all orders to
DUANE RULISON,
Proprietor of the Quaker City Publishing House,
No. 33 South Third Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March, 1860. 50 tf

I WOULD hereby most respectfully invite all my old friends, and every body else, that want good Shoes and Boots to come and see me at the OLD POTTERY, opposite the Messrs. Pfohl's New Store, Main Street, Salem, where I now have and expect constantly to keep an assortment of Homemade and Eastern BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

I have now on hand a fine lot of homemade Lady's Shoes, also homemade Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's fine Boots and Shoes made to order.

CHAS. BRIETZ.
Salem, Feb. 24, 1860.

Scuppernong & Flower's WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

PICTURES
ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

STOLEN

From the house of the subscriber on the night of the 22d inst., a number of notes of hand amounting to some twenty-seven hundred dollars. I qereby forewarn all persons from trading for any notes payable to me. SAMUEL FULTIN.
May 20, 1860. 3t.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS
And Juvenile Books, suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

POETRY.

In Memory of——.

And thou art dead!—alas, young eagle-hearted
Friend of my youth, thy bright career is o'er!
From earth, thy joyous spirit has departed,
And I shall see thy manly form no more!
No more shall press thy hand, or hear thy voice
Ring out in eloquence, o'er earthly joys!

Thy lip is stilled—dust on thy stainless forehead,
Thine eye is stained beneath its snowy lid!
Thy mind, that seemed a light from heaven
borrowed,
Like an extinguished lamp, in death lies hid!
Gone from life's sorrows, pleasures, hopes and
fears,
And naught is left of thee, but memory and
tears!

I knew it was man's lot to early perish,
But did not dream that in life's morning bloom,
Thou—whom all hearts did love to joy and
cherish—
Wouldst meet the stern irrevocable doom!
I thought I saw in thee, a spirit sent
To bless and cheer our darkened firmament!

Oft by thy side, at morning's freshening prime,
Or when calm eve was crimsoning the sky,
Bright scenes I pictured, of thy coming time,
Bright as the prospects then before the eye!
Hope too was thine, and in thy heart was stirred
Her mild, sweet music, like a spring-time bird!

How vain are man's opinions—futile—frail!
His hopes as transient as a meteor's flash—
His life as fleeting as a school-boy's tale—
To dust, his proudest trophies, death can dash!
Thus, in a moment, o'er thy path was thrown
Fell blight—and all thy promise withered—
gone!

As falls in Spring, the young and laughing
blossom—
As sinks the eagle from his sky career—
As dies a vain hope in an infant's bosom—
As sudden falls the arrow-stricken deer—
So was thy pinion broken, and thy heart
Stilled in its pulse, by an untimely dart!

Far from thy home, thy fond and tender mother—
From thy young sister's gentle watchings, far—
Who of in memory of their distant brother,
Blessed the low twinklings of the Southern
star!
In a strange land, with strangers round thy bed
Thy noble spirit from life's commune fled!

Yet friends were round thee, in that darkened
hour,—
Yet have always friends where'er they go—
Whose touch so gently saved thee from that
woe.
They saw thy grief—they vainly saw thy breath is
They closed thine eyes—they heaped thine
early grave.

And o'er the spot, where now thy form reposes,
Will wandering friendship shed the frequent
tear.
Young maiden hands will deck its turf with
roses,
And manly bosoms leave their tribute there!
No gift more fitting, can I for thee bring,—
This humble flower is all my offering.

HUMOROUS.

A FARMER'S STORY

At the Woodbury ploughing match, a few days ago, Mr. John Daw told the following anecdote:

Having drained a field where nothing had ever grown before, I was standing near, looking at a crop I had there, when a neighbor farmer came up. We have one or two loose farmers in our neigborhood; one of them, in fact came from Woodbury; (laughter;) but that is not the man I am speaking of. He who came up and said to me—

"This is a bootiful crop! How did yo get it sir?"

I replied, "Brains," (Laughter.)

"What! manure the field wi' brains?" (More laughter.)

The fact was, I had drained the field, so I said, "Yes." (Renewed laughter.)

He replied, "Goodness, yer honor, where did ye get 'um?" (Roars of laughter.)

A PHYSIC EDICATION.

"Doctor," asked an old lady of her family physician, "kin you tell me how it is that some folks are born dumb?"

Why—hem!—why certainly, madam," replied the doctor; "it's owing to the fact that they come into the world without the power of speech."

"La, me!" said the old lady, "now just see what it is to have a physic edication. I've ax'd my old man mor'n a hundred times that ar same thing, an all I could git out o' him was, that he didn't know.

☞ Pat was helping Mr. Blank to get a safe in his office one day, and not being acquainted with the article, inquired what it was for? "To prevent papers and other articles which are placed in it from being burnt in case of fire," said Mr. B.

"An' sure will nothing ever burn that is put in that thing?"

"No."

"Well, thin, yer honor, ye'd better be after getting into that same thing when ye die." Mr. Blank "wilted."

☞ "How much money have you?" said a rich old curmudgeon to a gay young fellow who was courting his pretty daughter.

"Oh, I havn't much of anything now but I have a very rich prospect, indeed."

The wedding occurred, and the old chap learned from his fine son-in-law that the rich prospect was of marrying his daughter."

EXCHANGE HOTEL.

SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS coveniently arranged House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from Hih Point, and tri-weekly westward.

Giveghim a call, and satisfy yourselves.

May 4, 1860. 3-3m

HODGES, DAVIS & CO'S LOTTERIES!

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA, Authorised by the Legislature for the Benefit of Academies

Class B

Draws every Tuesday in the City of MACON, Georgia.

CAPITAL PRIZE - - - $100,000!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

1 Prize of	$100,000	is	$100,000
2 Prizes of	50,000	are	100,000
2 Prizes of	25,000	are	50,000
2 Prizes of	20,000	are	40,000
2 Prizes of	5,000	are	10,000
2 Prizes of	3,000	are	6,000
2 Prizes of	2,000	are	4,000
1 Prize of	1,000	is	1,000
350 Prizes of	200	are	70,000
64 Prizes of	100	are	6,400
64 Prizes of	80	are	5,120
64 Prizes of	60	are	3,840
128 Prizes of	50	are	6,400
5,504 Prizes of	32	are	176,000
28,224 Prizes of	16	are	451,584
34,412 Prizes	amounting to		1,030,472

Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quart. $4—Eighths $2

Certificates of 26 Wholes $250—Certificates of 26 Halves $185—Certificates of 26 Quarters $62½—Certificates of 26 Eighths $31 50.

The Havana Plan Lottery

(MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS,)

Is drawn every Saturday. Capit'l prize $70,000. Tickets $8 00. Halves $4 Quarters $2.

CITY PLAN LOTTERIES

Drawn every day, in which you can select your own numbers.

Tickets from $1 to any price, and prizes in proportion.

EVERY PRIZE IS DRAWN.

CIRCULARS

Containing full explanations of our Schemes, etc., will be forwarded by mail to any one sending us their name.

All communications strictly confidential.

In ordering Tickets or certificates enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on the receipt of which they will be forwarded by the first mail.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

The official drawings are published in the New York Herald.

Orders received and Prizes Cashed at 558 Broadway, New York. Direct your orders to L. A HODGES, AGENT, NEW YORK CITY, or

HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers.

MACON, GEORGIA.

April 15, 1850. 52-1y.

HODGES, EDDY & Co's LOTTERIES!

AUTHORIZED BY THE STATES OF DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY,

Drawn daily in public, under the superintendence of sworn commissioners, in Wilmington, Del., and St. Louis, Missouri.

Prize vary from $2½ to $100,000!

TICKETS FROM $2½ to $20!

☞ Chart, giving full explanations of our Schemes, to be sent, free of expense, by addressing

WOODBURY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
or WOODBURY, EDDY & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Sec'y and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, ex officio.
John R. Williams, } Executive Committee.
C. W. D. Hutchings, }

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, Kemp. B. Battle Geo Little James M. Towles, Raleigh; James E. Hoyt, Washington; Alexander Mitchel, Newbern; Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington; John M. Jones, Edenton; Geo. W. Charles, Elizabeth City; John Ramsay, Plymouth; J. W. Harrel Murfreesboro; H B, Williams, Charlotte; Geo. A. Smith, Milton; A. W. Steele, Fayetteville; Joseph White, Anson County; Joshua Boner, Salem; A. T. Summey, Asheville.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.

(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

$3,000! $3,000

ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE

Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the

DRUG STORE.

Look! Startling Facts.

GRAND SCHEME FOR ONE, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in

1860.

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 74 to be Drawn June 2, 1860.
Class 75 do do 9, 1860.
Class 76 do do 16, 1860.
Class 77 do do 23, 1860.
Class 78, do do 30, 1860.

Magnificent Scheme

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	60,000	5 Prizes of	1,000	are	5,000
1 Prize of	20,000	is	20,000	10	"	50	are 5,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000	2	"	400	are 800
1 "	5,000	is	5,000	2	"	300	are 600
1 "	4,000	is	4,000	2	"	200	are 400
1 "	3,000	is	3,000	50	"	150	are 7,500
1 "	2,000	is	2,000	100	"	100	are 10,000
1 "	1,500	is	1,500	100	"	95	are 9,500
1 "	1,100	is	1,100	100	"	85	are 8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448.....Amounting to.....$32,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $360,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets			$60
"	"	" half tickets	30
"	"	" quarter "	15
"	"	" eighth "	50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE

THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday

1 Capital Prize of			$25,000
1 Prize of			4,500
1 Prize of			4,000
1 Prize of			3,000
1 Prize of			2,171 20
10 Prizes of	$700	are	7,000
40 Prizes of	175	are	7,000
50 Prizes of	125	are	6,250
259 Prizes of	80	are	20,720
64 Prizes of	50	are	3,200
64 Prizes of	30	are	1,920
64 Prizes of	20	are	1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10	are	56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5	are	141,120
Prizes amounting to			$281,481 20

In ordering tickets TICKETS $5.

money to our address for tickets, enclosing receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH Ga.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Kindred Machinery** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness, durability and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, he feels confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He would further say that he is AGNT for the sale of all kinds of Mill-building Materials and Machinery, such as

FRENCH BURR, COLOGNE, ESOPUS AND COCALICO MILL STONES,

Bolting Cloths, Grain Mills, Meal Machines, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Belting, Gearing, and Castings of all kinds, for CORN, FLOURING AND SAW MILLS.

ALSO

CIRCULAR SAWS and CIRCULA SAW-MILLS, PORTABLE and STATIONARY **Steam Engines of all kinds & sizes.**

All fitted up to order of the best material and style of workmanship. All orders promptly attended to.

Address, THOMAS C. FEM,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co. N. C.
February 17, 1860 44-tf

REDUCED EXPENSES.

M'KINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade in **North Carolina and Virginia**, that they have removed to Air Large Warehouse, opposite the Bank of Virginia, and have opened a very large stock of

Groceries, Staple Dry Goods, **Fertilizers, Sweedes Iron, Grass Seeds, Line, &c.**

With increased facilities for conducting the GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and relieved of heavy rents and other attendant expenses, we are now enabled to sell our Goods at a small commission on cost. Persons visiting Danville in search of cheap and reliable Goods, will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

Farmers, Market Gardeners and Country Dairies, sending Corn, Wheat, Oats, Potatoes, Beans, Peas, Turkeys, Chickens, Eggs and Butter to Danville, for sale, are informed that we have opened in connection with our regular mercantile business, a market for all kinds of Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest market value in Goods.

As Agents for two valuable FERTILIZERS, and with a large supply of Peruvian, Elide and Reese's Manipulated Guanos constantly on hand, we are prepared to fill all orders on application.

McKINSEY, FLOOD, SWANSON & CO
Danville, Va, April 6, 1860 2 mo.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

T. ZEVELY

Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S EXTRACT COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store,

Common Schools, 1860.

The following persons are notified that they have been elected School Committee for their respective Districts, viz:

Dis.	Committeemen.
1.	N. Thornbery, P. W. Raper, W. Idol.
2.	J. H. Harmon, Al. Watson, J. A. Young.
3.	Steph. Hester, Jno. Lowery, A. Dwiggins.
4.	C. W. Neal, S. Preston, J. W. Fulp.
5.	Smith Linville, D. Linville, W. J. Pegram.
6.	Wm. Gibbins, P. Stafford, J. Shields, Jr.
7.	John Hester, Caleb Idol, Henry Sapp.
8.	W. G. Kerner, J. W. Shelton, T. Robertson
9.	C B. Ogburn, S. F. Dean, G. V. Fulp.
10.	J. E. Clayton, T. Carter, T. Campbell.
11.	Eml. Reed, Amos Stewart, Alex. Martin.
12.	A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benj. Spaugh.
13.	H'ry Reed, Henry Clinard, A. Rominger.
14.	J. L. Stewart, J. W. Hester, W. U. Lowrey.
15.	J. M. Vawter, H. M. Lash, A. R. Jenkins.
16.	W. F. Stockton, K. Boggs, H. Albertson.
17.	Calvin Crews, Jno. Beeson, J. P. Crews.
18.	R. Walker, M. Morris, W. Marshall.
19.	J. E. Matthews, T. M. Marshall, M. Reed.
20.	J. M. Stafford, W. L. Swaim, S. Laugenour.
21.	J. Mock, T. Spaugh, W. W. Thornton.
22.	C. D. Sides, E. Hanes, Daniel Reich.
23.	G. W. Burk, Andrew Burk, Wm. Ebert.
24.	R. Gray, A. J. Stafford, H. A. Holder.
25.	Peter Fetter, Jacob Tise, Ed. Blum.
26.	C. Miller, Elisha Stoltz, R. Walker.
27.	J. N. Fowler, M. J. Crews, M. Walker.
28.	J. Guthrie, Jos. Merrit, Eml. Perril.
29.	H. S. Morgan, John Boyer, John Harper.
30.	John Brewer, L. F. Thomas, Z. Griffin.
31.	Geo. Flynt, Thomas Spach, Craven Jones.
32.	Jos. Shamel, Chas. Rank, N. C. Dawson.
33.	E L. Krouse, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
34.	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, G. R. Moore.
35.	Saml. Vest, Albert Craft, Alex. Ridings.
36.	Eml. Beck, Jos. Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37.	Jos Leinbach, E. P. Pfaff, Wm. Leinbach.
38.	B. Jones, Sol. Speace, B. Hendrix.
39.	T. Kreeger, A. P. Styers, — Share.
40.	Henry Hart, J. Warner, Josiah Wagoner.
41.	W. B. Stipe, L. Laugenour, J. H. Stoltz
42.	Wm. Goslin, John Dull, Philip Mock.
43.	Elijah Doub, Thos. Long, T. Poindexter.
44.	Israel Sides, W. Spainhour, B. Sprinkle.
45.	W. Payne, Saml. Kinnamon, J. H. Eaton.
46.	W. B. Doub, W. Spainhour, E. S. Strupe.
47.	Robert Leinbach, H. Beckel, James Crim.
48.	E. Bolo, T. F. Crist, E. A. Vogler.
49.	J. L. Crews, N. F. Sullivan, J. H. Moser.
50.*	W. Bolejack, B. A. Carmichael, G. A. Banner
51.*	Jno. Grubb, Demsey Baily, Chris. Shouse.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, C. B S. C. S.

* The two last are new districts.

P. S.—The following alterations were made: Robert Nutt is taken from No. 7 and attached to No. 6

Isaac Robertson is taken from No. 16 and attached to No. 17.

Wiley Shouse is taken from No. 26 and attached to No. 51.

H. R Lehman is taken from No. 37 and attached to No. 42.

Committee to divide School fund: C. L. Banner, H. A. Holder, F. Fries and J. W. Alspaugh.

Sub-committee to the Board: J. W. Alspaugh, H. A. Holder and C. L. Banner.

J. W. Alspaugh is duly appointed Chairman of the Superintendent for the ensuing year.

April 16th, 1860. 44:-4w

Hathaway & Co.,

Importers of Molasses and Sugar,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

OFFER FOR SALE

900 Bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java COFFEE,

550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses in new bright casks, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.

100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.

200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.

100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.

400 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes.

40 Hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon, Sides Hams and Shoulders.

300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c., &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. [46-3m-pd

VAN HAAGEN & McKEONE'S ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

ONE Pound of this Celebrated Washing Soap will go as far as Three Pounds of Common Rosin Soap. It saves half the time and labor; clothes need no boiling or rubbing on a washboard, and it is warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money will be refunded.

Van Haagen & McKeone's

"No. 1 SOAP," for scrubbing and rough washing, "EXTRA PALE," and Chemical Olive Soaps, for general house use, are superior to any other similar soaps made in the United States.

Our prices will be found lower than those of any other Manufacturers in the country.

Circulars and other information furnished by addressing the Sole Agents,

THAIN & McKEONE,
No. 22 and 24, South Wharves, Phil.
March 16, 1860. 48-3m

1860. 1860. 1860.

DRY GOODS!

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street,

PETERSBURG VIRGINIA,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers

IN BRITISH, FRENCH & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

OUR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1860, have been selected with great care, and surpass in EXTENT, STYLE AND QUALITY, any previous season, embracing a choice selection of

FOREIGN GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, and full lines of all the Home-Made Fabrics, adapted to the VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE Trade.

We pledge ourselves to use every effort to foster and build up a SOUTHERN HOME MARKET, by keeping at all times a LARGE and COMPLETE stock at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ ORDERS promptly and faithfully attended to. ☜ S. W. & CO.

Petersburg, Va., March 2, 1860. [46-3m.

T. CHITTY & SON,

PUMP MAKERS,

SALEM, N. C.

BLANKS

of all kinds for sale at this Office on reasonable terms. Orders promptly attended to, L. V. BLUM

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe

FOR THE

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY

The Best Talent in the South

IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta, Georgia, acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South;" contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum.

Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1860.

J. B. Brittain,	Armstead Kiger,
Miss Janett Brown,	M. A. Myres,
Wm. Bruner,	Mrs. Polly Miller,
Capt. C. W. Cordle,	Miss M. E. Miller,
A. F. Cramer,	George Miller,
Miss Nancy Cook,	R. W. Nixon,
" Sarah Ann Davis,	Henry Pane,
Philip Darby,	M. L. Ripley, 2
William Davis,	Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson,
Robert S. Earle,	
Miss C. C. Hartty,	William Swims,
" Rosa Hugley,	Thos. R. Tate,
Robert Halbrooks or any of his connection,	Anderson White,
	Ambers White,
Miss Martha Holder,	Ephraim Weasner,
W. Huff,	Miss Elizab'th Weisner
T. H. Jones, 2	Albert H. Welsh, 2
Miss M. A. Johnson,	R. H. White,
" Maria Kaufman,	Joseph Yokely,

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., May 15th, 1860.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.* [Feb 6-1y

DEROSSET, BROWN & Co.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
BROWN, DEROSSET & Co.,
NEW YORK.

Commission Merchants.

☞ Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co.'s Superphosphate of Lime.

☞ Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.,

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other Produce.

April 22, 1859. 1y. pd.

JAMES M. EDNEY,

General Purchasing and

Commission Merchant,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Melodeons, Pumps, Safes Sewing Machines, &c.,

PUBLISHER of "Cherokee Physician," "Chronology of North Carolina," "Southern Bishops," Hickory Nut Falls," &c., &c.

SOLE Proprietor of the "AMERICAN PUMP," raising Water in all depths under 150 feet by hand Drawings and Prices sent free.

147 Chambers Street, New York.

Commission for Buying and Forwarding, two and a half per cent.

References.

McPheeters Ghesilin and John B. Odom, Esq., Va.; John Baxter and Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tenn.; Hon. T. L. Jones, Newport, Ky.; Brown and McMillan, Washington, Texas; D.R.McAnally, D. D., St. Louis; Rev. C. C. Gilespie, N. Orleans; J. W. Stoy, Esq., Charleston, S. C.; Hon. W. A. Graham, Hon. J. W. Ellis, Hon. David L. Swain and Chas. F. Deems, D. D., North Carolina; Myatts & Toller, Ala.; &c., &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.

COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,

For sale at the Drug Store

Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

Pink Powders, at the Drug Store.

Rags! Rags!!

R. L. PATTERSON will give 3 cents per pound, CASH, for all good Cotton and Linen Rags delivered at his Mills in Salem.

Salem N. C. Nov. 4, 1859 30

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable terms by calling at the Drug Store.

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

BAY RUM, at the Drug Store.

Yeast Powders, Soda, Saleratus, &c., at the DRUG STORE.

Hoofland's Bitters at the Drug Store.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTAR and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S

Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Boner & Crist, Salem; R. Gray, Winston; W. P. Healy, Kernersville; J. W. Thomas & Son, Thomasville, and by all merchants.

At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives & Co., Petersburg; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk.

BALTIMORE SOUTHERN JOBBING HOUSE

BROGANS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND STRAW GOODS,

ON THE NETT CASH SYSTEM.

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS,

ARE now offering great inducements to CASH BUYERS. We have spared no pains in getting up a magnificent stock of Goods, and can with confidence call the particular attention of dealers to the splendid assortment, as well as to the UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES, at which we are now selling them. We have adopted the cash system, with small profits, and no risk, believing it to be demanded by this large class of dealers. Its freedom from losses, and the low prices at which we are selling, must attract and secure this trade.

All we ask is an examination of stock & prices, and we will guarantee sales in every instance, at No 17 South Charles Street, (up stairs.)

R. B. GRIFFIN & SONS.

March 9. 47-3m.

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

SAPONIFIER,

Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

FINE Extracts and Perfumery of all kinds just received at the Drug Store, among which are Frangipani, or everlasting perfume, Golden Dew Drop, Upper Ten, Musk Cologne, Prairie Flower Cologne, &c., &c.

For the Hair.—Bardoline for making the hair curl beautifully, Hungarian Pomatum, Black Pomatum, Hair Restorer, &c., &c.

White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

For the Complexion.—Magnolia Tablet, Lemon Rouge, &c.

Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

TO PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH supply of Medicines just received. Send on your orders to A. T. Zevely, at the Salem Drug Store.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a piece for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.